BUT THAUNAL PRODUCTS THE SECOND TO THE SECOND STATES OF THE SECOND STATES OF THE SECOND SECON

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

KIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -Consts Sougast. WALLACE S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALE. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- TICKET OF LEAVE

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP-MAKEPPA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-MASEFFA-BOWERY THEATEE, Bowery -- RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS -- LOUD LOVE -- JOHN WOFFS HARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, PRESSUL GIANT, GIANT GIOL. GLANT BOY, LILLIPOTTAN KING, GEN. GEANT, JR., 40., 34 all hours. Ticket of Leave Max. At 3 and 75.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 672 Broad-way. Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Buttasquid, &c. -1185

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway -Ermiopian

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway .- BOHENIAN GIPL. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 441 Broadway. - BALLETS,

HOPE CHAPEL. IS Broadway. -- THE STEREOSCOPTICAN OF MICHOR OF THE UNIVERSE. ST. NICHOLAS HALL, Broadway.-MIRROR OF THE RE-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETRIOFIAN

New York, Thursday, January 21, 1864

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is not important. News reached headquarters vesone or two divisions of Lee's arms had game to reinfarce Longstreet who to be advancing on Knoxville. It was said that General Grant has notified the erriment of the fact that General Longwas being reinforced from Virginia. The guerilles seem to have concentrated their operations about Warrenton, where they pick up some of our cavalry pickets very frequently.

ws from New Orleans to the 12th inst. is The town of Madisonville La. on the of Lake Pontchartrain, has been cap tured without resistance, and is now garrisoned. ces. The expedition consisted of a the Maine Twelfth, the Connecticut Ninth, two battalions from the convalescent camp of the Thitteenth corps, the Massachusetts Fifteenth battery, battery of the United States artillery and a company of the Louisiana Second

General Banks has is ued an order for the State election on the 22d of February. He says he is folly assured that more than one-tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restora-Louisiana to the Union. He declares so much of the constitution and laws of the State as renoguize, regulate and relate to slavery being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, are inopera tive and void. The Caneral also annoints a convention for the revision of the constitution, to be held on the first Monday in May, 1864. Arrangements will be made for the early election of mem-

The rebel steamer Gray Jacket, with a cargo of 500 bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine and cosin, was captured on the 31st ult. by the guarant Kennebec off Mobile. She is worth nearly a bundred thousand dollars.

lene : from Key West to is interesting. Several pegro soldiers en route for New Orleans had arrived there. Three valuable prizes had been captured by the yessels of the East Gulf squadron, namely:-The British schooner Don Jose, from Nassau; the bark Roebuck, bound from Hayana to Mobile, and the sloop Hancock which was taken off the Florida coast by the Sun flower. They had all valuable cargoes. Admiral Farragut had arrived at Key West.

We publish to-day the official list of the names of those Union prisoners who have died in the Richmond prisons up to December 31, 1863. It will prove a melancholy record to the friends of the gall-at men who thus perished in the service of their country, not upon the battle field, but in the inhospitable precincts of the enemy's prison

CONGRESS.

But little business of importance was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A bill establishing a uniform ambulance system was reported by the Military Committee. Mr. Collamer made a speech in support of the rule requiring Senators to take the oath prescribed, and after an executive ses sion the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced to amend the act establishing and equalizing the grade of line officers of the navy. During a discussion on the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation act the opposition members announced their determination to debate the question fully, even should they be obliged to resort to the extremest measures justified by the rules. In Committee of the Whole, the tax on whiskey being the subject under consideration Mr. Fernando Wood offered a proviso to the effect that all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be anbicated to the rates of duty provided by this act from and after the 12th day of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law approved July 1, 1862, shall not hear more than the additional or increased tax provided by this act. This was agreed to. The tax on whiskey romains as already provided for, but an amendment was agreed to that all whiskey or other spirits or fluids into which matter has been infased and sold as whiskey, brandy, rum, wine, &c., not otherwise provided for, shall pay twenty cents per gallon additional tax. Cotton which now pays one-half cent per pound tax is to pay one and a half coats tax additional. Without further action the committee rose and the House

adjourned. THE LEGISLATURE. Quite a number of subjects of local interest were brought forward in the Legislature yesterday, few of them, however, of such importance as to require an extended reference. In the Senate the esolution anthorizing Governor Seymour to expend not more than \$25,000 in the reception of the regiments returning from the war, and for the comfort and care of recruits at the various State rendezvous, was amended by providing that he shall not expend more than \$5,000 in any one county, was adopted. At the evening session of the Assembly, the Governor's message being the special order, Mr. Reddington spoke at length. griticising the state papers and official acts of

Governor Seymour, and denouncing his course in regard to soldiers voting, to the draft, and to the

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS There are five European steamships due at American ports to-day, one of them, the Canada, bearing five days later news. The vessels sailed in the following order:-

Pay of From.

Sating.

Queenstown. Jan. 6. New York.
Queenstown. Jan. 7. New York.
Loadonderry. Jac. 8. Portland.
Queenstown. Jan. 10. New York.
Queenstown. Jan. 10. Halifax & Box

By the arrival of the steamers Morning Star and Eagle we have intelligence from Havana to the 16th instant, with later advices than yet received from Mexico and St. Domingo. The news from Mexico is very favorable to the invaders. Presi ient Juarez had been compelled to abandon San Luis Potosi, and had taken refuge in Monterey, in the State of New Leon. General Uraga, commander of the national forces, attacked the Mexican imperialists, under Marquez, at Morelia, on the 17th of December, and was signally defeated. The principal chiefs of the national party were slain, and a thousand prisoners taken. This, how ever, it should be borne in mind, is a French version of the affair. In St. Domingo the revolution is gradually losing ground. The Spanish troops were pressing the natives into the mountains where they can make no effective resistance. It is due to the Dominicans, however, to say that they are fighting bravely for the restoration of their independence. The Spaniards had succeeded in capturing two vessels loaded with arms and destined for the use of the insurgents.

In the Board of Education last evening the re port of the special committee appointed to investigate the scandal case in the Thirteenth ward was received. The report is a strange revelation, exceeding in interest such volumes as "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette." It is published in another column, and also the resolution expelling Commissioner Shaver from the Board.

The Olmstead case was again postponed from resterday till three o'clock to-day, when it will e brought to a conclusion.

In the Surrogate's Court vesterday additional testimony was taken in the matter of the wills of Henry H. Raymer and Edwin P. Christy. The Christy case will be continued during this and next week. The accounts of the estates of Thos. Byrnes and William Hyns were settled.

The radicals of Missouri have issued a call to choose delegates to attend a Freedom Convention of the slave States, to be held at Louisville Kv. on the 22d of February next.

The first twenty bales of cotton ever raised on the island of Cuba were deposited in one of the

archouses in Havana a few days ago. Stock speculation was as rampant as ever vesterday and railroad spares were put further up in the morning Foledo and Wabash Railroad received the attention of the bull speculators, and a rise of 18% per cent was the consequence. Gold was not so firm, and the premium drop ped about two per cost. Money was in active demand a the legal rate of interest, with a strong feeling to claim an advance. Government securities remained firm.

circ es yesterday, as a consequence of the higher price of gold as compared with last week. There has been a gradual approciation in most articles, and atmost every tuing his advanced. The business was fair vestorday hough the discrepancy in the views of buyers and sellers served to restrict sales of merchandise considerably. At the Produce Exchange a fair business wan done in all arale. Cotton was firm. Petroleum was dull, but us changed. Freights were about steady.

President Lincoln as Commander-in

Chief-His Military Incapacity. During the first two years of this terrible war it was somewhat difficult to fix the responsibility for our inexcusable military blunders and disasters in Virginia. The radical abolition faction and the War Office were generally believed to be the marplots of the administration; and hence, while they were unsparingly denounced from all points of the compass, there was no end to the public sympathy for "Honest Old Abe," the unfortunate victim of these evil advisers. At length, however, the official reports of General McClellan and of General Halleck, with the accompanying military views and instructions of President Lincoln, remove all doubts as to the individual really responsible for these aforesaid magnificent military p mises and deplorable military failures.

We say to President Lincoln, the Command er-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States, as the prophet Nathan said to King David, "Thou art the man." In the very outset of this war, against the remonstrances of General Scott, at that time filling the post of General-in-Chief, the army under General Mc-Dowell was prematurely pushed forward upon the enemy at Bull run, and we know what followed. President Lincoln assumed and must bear the responsibility for that most expensive disaster. Next, by the advice of General Scott, General McCtellan was called from his victories in West Virginia to the command of our shattered and beleaguered army in front of Washington. What be did in fortifying the approaches to the city, and in mustering and training a powerful army, we need not here repeat. Let it suffice that when he was ready to move President Lincoln interposed; and, discarding the plans and appeals of McClellan, broke up his army into four or five distinct and widely spread commands, and that thus was brought about those sanguinary and disastrons seven days' battles of the Richmond peninsula.

But again: Having secured the strong and desirable position, as a new base of operations, of Harrison's Landing, on the broad, navigable James river, General McClellan begged for reinforcements for a new campaign against the rebel capital, and carnestly appealed against the enforcement of an order he had received for the evacuation of the peninsula and the removal of his army back to Washington. But he was overruled again by adverse opinions operating upon the mind of President Lincoln; the Army of the Poto mac returned from the peninsula, and what were the consequences? The commencement of its retreat was made the signal for the advance of the whole rebel army from Richmond upon Washington, in the hope of cutting the small interposing army of General Pope to pleces, and of reaching the city in advance of the forces of McClellan. The army of Pope was cut to pieces; but fortunately McClellan's reinforcements in sufficient numbers arrived in

time to save the national capital. But the danger was still imminent. What was President Lincoln to do? He had displaced McClellan from the command even of his peninsula troops; but the crisis called for his restoration. He was accordingly restored to the command of all the forces around Washington, and speedily resumed offensive operations. He expelled the enemy from Maryland, pushed his retreating forces a hundred miles back into Virginia: but then, within a few days, perhaps, of another victory, and an open road to Richmond, he was superseded by General Burnside. Then came the Fredericksburg disaster; then the appointment of General Hooker in Burnside's place; then the lamentable Chanceltorsville campaign; then the second advance of General I the city.

Lee across the Upper Potomac; then the appointment of General Meade in the place of General Hooker; then the magnificent Union victory of Gettysburg, and then the escape of the crippled and nearly exhausted rebel army across the Potomac, while General Meade was awaiting instructions from Washington.

What a budget of blunders is here! Of over whelming armic wasted in the foolish system of small detachments here and there, each under an independent commander, operating around a great circle against the combined forces of the enemy in the centre. What a deplorable want of military capacity at Washington is bere exhibited in golden opportunities disregarded, in battles lost by blundering strategy, in great victories thrown away by hap-hazard changes of military plans and army leaders The responsibility lies with President Lincoln for all these misfortunes and failures, from the first Bull run down to the escape of the rebel army across the Potomac. Without education or practical service as a soldier, his experience with the Army of the Potomac has proved that he is equally deficient in the natural qualities of mind essential to the successful military leader. No braver army ever took the field than our

heroic and self-sacrificing Army of the Potemac; yet how different the net results of its arduous and bloody campaigns, under the management of President Lincoln, compared with the results of Grant's campaigns in the West. The Army of the Potomac stands to-day only some forty miles beyond Bull run, while General Grant has overrun and reconquered an empire. We contend that the man who has subjugated the rebellion in the West is the man to finish it in the East; that General Grant. in a word, is the man to take the place of President Lincoln in view of the speedy and complete extinguishment of the rebellion, and in view of the foreign complications which may follow, calling for a capable military leader at the head of the government when the rebellious States shall have been reduced to submission and peace. General Grant is the man to reestablish the Union in its territorial integrity, and the man to settle our outstanding balances against the Western Powers of Europe, President Lincoln has failed as a military leader, and General Grant is the man to take his

COUNTY BOUNTY TO RE-ENLISTED VOLUNTRERS.

The atmost confusion and delay, we learn, exists in the payment of the county bounty of three hundred dollars to the re-enlisted veterans in the field, owing to the neglect of the War Department or military officers in command to furnish the properly authenticated papers to the Supervisors' committee. It must be clear to the dullest intellect that the Super visors cannot pay the bounty to every soldier who comes along and claims it, without the necessary proofs to show that he is fully ontitled to it, and that be will be credited to our quota. These gallant soldiers, before re-enlisting, were promised almost everything by their officers, especially that they would receive the county bounty of three hundred dollars on their arrival in this city. Yet they seem not to have taken the least pains to furnish them with the proper documents on which to secure their noney. These brave fellows come straggling on to this city, some with regimental officers. some without, and few of them have any more idea of what is requisite for them to do in order to obtain their bounty than the man in the moon. It is cruel on the part of the War Department, and shameful on the part of the regimental and company officers, that the should have allowed these men to come on here without any papers, instructions or infor mation as to what course to pursue. The Su pervisors' committee have a very important and delicate duty to perform in reference to the payment of the bounty to these re-enlisted Mr. Rhunt the chair know that they are New York soldiers. He must know that they have been mustered out and have re-enlisted. He must be assured that they will, on the payment of the bounty, be credited to the quota of the city and county of New York.

To be certain of these facts the committee positively require a certified copy of the muster n roll (on file in the War Department), signed by the Commissary of Muster. This, properly authenticated, tells the whole story, and on such paper, and that alone, will the Supervisors pay the bounty. To pay without such muster in roll deposited with them would make the committee liable to the severest censure, if not personally liable for the amount thus recklessly paid out; and why these papers have not been ent on here with the regiments is incomprehen sible. But it is all of a piece with the shilly shally way of doing business in the Washington departments. They are literally tied up with red tape, or too ignorant to understand how to perfect the most simple business transaction. Some two or three regiments have, we learn, succeeded in procuring their muster in rolls. deposited a copy with Supervisor Blunt, and have consequently been paid the bounty; but many others are floating about the city or have gone to the country to visit their friends, with no bounty, no officers to make out their papers. and their few days' furlough rapidly expiring. Is this the way our brave soldiers should be treated by government authorities? Is this the manner officers neglect their men?

PAVING OF BROADWAY .- Among the various plans recommended for the improvement of our great central thoroughfare that which proposes to substitute broken stone or gravel for pavement is, we think, entitled to most attention After similar experiences to our own some of the leading European cities have finished by adopting this system, which is found to work well. The Boulevards in Paris and Oxford street and the City road in London are laid down on this plan. It must not, however, be confounded with the ordinary road making of the Macadam system, of which crushed stone forms the only material. For streets a substratum of cobble stone with a layer of asphalte is employed before the small stone is laid on. This prevents the causeway sinking into rats, and if ordinary care be employed in keeping it in repair, which can be done by simply throwing loose gravel upon it when it shows signs of wear, it will form a surface as even and durable as that of the present pavement. It will be objected that it will create a great deal of dust, and will spoil the goods in the stores. This can be easily obviated by the street being kept regularly watered, which will also serve to hold the surface well together. Next to this system we believe the Belgian pavement is the best. It has this to recommend it that it can be constructed out of the present pavement, thus saving a good deal of money to

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND. One of the republican journals of this city pub lished in a letter from Washington a plan operations against Richmond, which, it says, will mark the opening of the spring cam paign." The plan is for an advance of two distinct armies against the rebel capital. One of these armies is to advance by the overland route-that is, by the valley of Virginia-and the other by the peninsula route. Since the publication of this plan it has been intimated that the correspondent who communicated it to his paper will be arrested and imprisoned for the publication of contraband news. Certainly if any one goes to the Old Capital for the publication of such a plan as that he will go for a very slight offence; for this great plan is, after all, the very one by which McClellan proposed to act against Richmond in 1862. Moreover, it is the plan by which he would have taken that city if the Washington strategists had not interfered with it. Frightened at the movements of Stonewall Jackson, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers entirely stopped, as every one knows. the movement of the column that should have moved down the valley under McDowell. This left the peninsula column to move and fight alone, and kept McDowell's column at Fredericksburg until it was too late for it to be of service anywhere else. Then they denounced McClellan for the failure of a plan that they had prevented him from carrying out. And this wonderful plan that a republican journal has just discovered. and that some one is to go to prison for, is only remarkable as an evidence that the Washington Napoleons have just found out that Me-Clellan was right. It announces to the country that the War Department is likely to take up and act upon one of McClellan's plans. They

may imprison the correspondent for that. Should the rebellion hold out till May o June, the plan of advance against Richmond that will be acted upon then will be a plan agreed upon between the ablest military men in the country beyond a doubt. Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Meade, Sedgwick and Han cock will all furnish ideas for that plan, and therefore it will be a good one. And as the ablest military men in the country will form the plan, they must be suffered to carry it out. There must be no more interference on the part of the War Department Napoleons, who divide their time between political intrigues and a ridiculous pretence to strategy. They must leave the generals alone; for if they do not, no plan, however good, can be successful. Only our ablest men must have charge of the spring campaign, and then we shall be sure to

succeed, no matter what our plan may be THE MEXICAN HUMBUG.-From time to time an insignificant weekly paper published in Paris -the Memoriale Diplomatique-announces with a great flourish of trumpets that Prince Maximilian has accepted the throne of Mexico; that he is to visit the Emperor Napoleon, and that immediately after he will set out for his new government with heavy reinforcements. This story has been so often repeated and so often proved false we have no hesitation in asserting that in this instance the journal has added one nore canard to its large flock. We feel assured that on the contrary Maximilfan has no idea of going to Mexico, and that Napoleon wishes he were well out of that scrape. To add to the importance of this rumor, we are also informed that Marshal Forey visited President Lincoln in Washington, and obtained from him a promise that the government would not molest a French monarchy in Mexico. Forey having assured Mr. Lincoln that the Emperor Napoleon's government would show no more favor to the rebet

Davis and his followers. We need scarcely add that all this is bosh. Our government never could nor has made any such promise. To add to the utter improbamind that Marshal Forey did not go to Washington. All he did when here was to visit Ningara Falls and be photographed by Brady. These romors take their rise in the necessities of the adventurers who surround Napoleon the Third, and who at times work the money market by the issue of false news, with a view to their personal Cenefit.

It must be evident to all that our govern ment could not ignore the Monroe doctrine. We may, from the force of circumstances, permit the encroachments of other Powers upon this continent, now that we are involved in a struggle which taxes all our energies; but when, at no distant date, we shall have succeeded in obtaining peace, the North and South combined will then demand and obtain, from both France and England, such reparation for their insults as shall appease our wounded national pride. As for Mexico, we will, at the close of the rebellion, if the French have not eft there before, send fifty thousand Northern and fifty thousand Southern troops, forming together a grand army to drive the invaders into the Gulf. That is the way we shall tolerate a

French monarchy in Mexico. A TASTE FOR THE FINE ARTS.-We understand that a well known Wall street speculator. having an interest in one of our city journals, has been purchasing some of the pictures carried off from the residences of the Louisiana planters and now being surreptitiously hawked about here. For three pictures by modern French and German artists, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be worth, to any dealer, twenty-five hundred dollars, he gave the other day the munificent sum of eight hundred. How comes it that valuable works of this kind, which could readily fetch their full value under the hammer, are sold in this underhand way? Has the buyer no misgiving as to the character of his purchase? He is either an indifferent udge of pictures or has an elastic conscience f be feels entirely satisfied with himself.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.—The discussions in Congress on the proposed amendments to the Confiscation act are so much time thrown away. There can be no doubt as to the unconstitutionality of any enactment which assumes that treason runs in the blood. It matters but little, however, how Congress may legislate on this or any other constitutional question. The war policy of the present administration has entirely superseded the constitution, and we now live under a regime as purely military as that of Rome under the Cæsars.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY IN THE BOWERY.—Two men, giving their names as John Ferguson and William Smith, were arrest od by officers Laughtin and Kentz, of the Fourteenth pre-cipt, charged with forcing an entrance to the cloak and shawl store of Samuel Jones, 334 Bowery, late on Tues-day night. The officers caught the berglars in the store, and on searching them found a heavily loaded revolver, jumny and a rope in their pockets. The prisoners, who are men about thirty-two years of age, were taken be fore Justice Hogan and locked up for trial in default of \$1,000 ball each.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RESELS PERPARING TO SVACUTE RICHMOND. A tolegraph despatch from Fortress Monroe, received ere to-day, states that information has reached here that the rebel authorities are removing from Richmond all the public archieves and property

THE WHISKEY TAC.

day, the House, in Committee of the Whole, having opted Fernando Wood's amondment to impose the additional tux on the stock of whiskey This result was rather unexpected article in expectation of large profits from the rise consequent upon the lucrease of the tax.
The Western members on both sules of the
House almost unanimously voted for the amendment rable commotion was exhibited among interested parties, and for a while the telegraph wires w engaged in conveying the doleful intelligence to the suf

THE STRANGS KOVAW. The United States sleam goulout Entaw is to start to New York to morrow, to be ready for the proposed trial of speed with other steam

APPOINTMENTS CONFURMED The Seaste to-day cooli med the following nomina

Thomas J. Boynton, as Julge, and Homer G. Plantz, at Attorney, for the Southern District of Florida. Joseph Remington, Marshal of the Northern district of

Florida Edward Dodd, Marshal for the Northern district of

James Graham, Marshal for the Fastern district of

Joseph G. Easton, Marshal for the Eastern

John Underwood, Marshal for the Shatera district of Virginia.

John B. Tyre, Postmaster of Wabash, Indiana. Michael Steck, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of udian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico. Frederick O. Rogers, Attorney for the Western district

shua Twiss, Attorney for the district of Kentucky. Rufus Wolles, of New Orleans, Attorney for the Eastern

strict of Louisiana Theodore D. Edwards, Attorney for the Territory of

Horace H. Harrison, Attorney for the Middle district of Wm. N. Grover, Attorney for the Eastern district of

Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court for the

Richard Busteed, Judge of the District Court for district of Alabama

Jona Titus, Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah. Elmer S. Dundly, Associate Justice of the Territory of

Nebeasica. Parry E. Broachus, Associate Just to of the Tarritory of

John W. North, Associate Justice of the Territory of

Wm. F. Turger, Chief Justice of the Territory of Arizona Powtatan B. Locke, Associate Justice of the Territory

of Asymia. Contracy to expectation, there was no contest what over made in executive session of the Senate to day over nomination of General Dick Bestrad as Souted States District Judge of Alabama. His momentum was upon

THESTY-KIGHTH DONORMAN.

Mr. Brown (rep.) of Ma., prescrated a mamorini and Assembly against confirming General Schofield as a major general. Mr. Brown occasied most of the moralog bou comment upon his conduct as a military commande in the Western Donariment of Missouri

Mr. Witness (100.) of Mass. reported from the Military Committee a bill for the establishment of a uniform am

Committee a bill for the establishment of a uniform amburance system, with amendanents,

MR Reconstruct reason.

Mr however, (rep.) of Wis, offices the resolutions of the Chamber of tomacree of Milwankee Jesking for a modification of the Reciprocity treaty. Referred.

This ANNI STORY (rep.) of Minas, the President was removated to furnish any information in his power touching the recent confugation in a modification of the Control of the Control of the Control of the United States to amplification in the horizon.

on motion of Mr. Hecoscopie, (res.) of Mo., the Mi tary Committee was ordered to ascertain and report t facts connected with the officers, appointed by the

facts connected with the examination by a board of officers, appointed by the O arrements in Department, into alleged advantages of concentrated feed for horses and under such that the contract of the Condent of the

be charged with insanity who should contend that the Legislature might not superadd to the oath directed by the constitution such other oath of office as its wisdom might suggest.

Mr. Hasonesse, (opp.) of ind., said he took the oath when it was required of him, not because he thought it proper, but to silence the claim of that might arise if he refused. There was nothing particularly objectionable in it to him; but when the Senate proposed to make it the general rule affecting all future applicants, he should oppose it. He thought that whoever came duly qualified by his State as a Sonator should be cutiled to his seat on this floor, and that the State had a right to demand this. He contended that this oath put obstructions in the way of any feasible policy of reconstruction. He was heartily determined that one of the leaders of the rebellion was an end to the leaders of the rebellion. They would, in the event of reconstruction, be too solicitous for their personal safely to urge claims for seats here. He argued that there were people in the seceeded States who had never sympathized with the acts of their leaders, and he would not have such personal traced as criminals after their return to silegiance. Mr. Hendricks animal-verted at length on the President's reconstruction policy, the could see no authority under the constitution for the President to tear down the state fabrics erected under and prior to the formation of the floors from the consent of one-tenth of their original inhabitants. It was a charished principle of the american people that the government derived powers from the consent of those governed Now we are told that this power is to be derived from the consent of one-tenth of that number. In the name of his State he entered a protest against such a policy. The President proposed to take charge of the State he entered a protest against such a policy. The President proposed to take charge of the state with an army to second him inferior to none ever possessed by any sovereign power. He trusted the

wagesta that reasonable compensation Wright. Referred to the Committee on ordered to be printed.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1864

SERVED OF STREET, ASSESSED.

THE LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVE. the act establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers in the navy. Referred to Committee on Naval

Mr. STRYENS, (rep.) of Pa., desired to postpone a furth consideration of the pending business—namely, a joint conduction amendatory of the Confiscation act.

nd., said that several gentlemen on his side of the Ha desired to express their views on this lavorite measure of the gentleman from lowa (Mr. Wilson). They intend to udulgo in a legitimate debate. If they cannot have that willingly they will enforce it by the privileges of the

Congress.

Mr. Wraox, (rep.) of lowa, replied that the joint resolution was no favorite measure of his. It was the report of the Committee on the Judiciary. The House can take such course as it may deem best. He would make no accumpement, nor would be be driven into one. Mr Voomense replied that they did not threaten; but they understood their rights, and were resolved to maintain them.

they indeerstoot their rights, and were reserved to make the inthem.

Mr. Sweat, (opp.) of Mo., expressed his surprise. An attempt had been made to stiffe or abridge discussion on such an important question as confiscation. He replied to the remarks herectofore made by Mr. Davis, of Mayyind, carrestly denying that the minority came here to embarrass the administration, and that they were send hither for that purpose by their coostituents. Was this highest in which the gentleman extended the right hand of followship to them, while they were supporting the administration in every set consistent with Christianity and civilization in putting down this infamous rebellion? He threw back these charges into the gentleman's teeth.

Washuran, (rep.) of Ill., reminded the gen dr. Payis was not now in his seat. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, called Mr. Washbe

der. Mr. Swear remarked it was the duty of Mr. Davis to be Mr Sweat remarked it was the duty of Mr. Davis to be in his seat. As to the latter's charge that the intensity of this House ettempt to embarrass the administration, and were sent here for that purpose, he would say, before God sod the conotry, that the purpose of his heart and of his constituents was not to embarrass the administration, but to said it in putting down rebellion. The minority had shown such a patriotic disposition on this floor, and had made no factious opposition. They had obtain a factious opposition. They had over to aid the government by furnishing men and money to an unlimited extent to end the war. In further reply to Mr. Pavis he alluded to the fact that the first blood was shed in the streets of Baltmore, while the Massachusetts troops were passing through to defend the President and the capital, and to protect the laws and preserve the constitution. The gentleman from Maryland came from that latitude; and he understood that if there had been a free and fair yous, in the Fourth district of Maryland some other gentleman would now be in that member's place. other gentieman would now be in that member's The atjack or the gentieman from Maryland was w upprovided and inexcessible he, therefore, was a person entitled to make that charge. Mr. Sweat in person entitled to make that charge. Er. Sweat in his argument said the legislation now proposed was seeffect to repeat the decision of the President that the forfeiture of estates shall not extend beyond the informe of a person convicted of treason. He had one theory—namely, prosecute carnestly and vigorously this war until armost repellion shall be subdued, repeat all unconstitutional laws, and pass none but what are constitutional, and when armost rebellion is put to the States come back in welcome, and let all questions of dispute be settled by the proper indictal tribunals of the land. He did not believe in the power of the resident, in Congress, or any other source, indictal tribunals of the land. He did not believe in power of the President, la Congress, or any other sous outside of the constitution, to blot out States or Stines, as advocated by Fred. Douglass and others.

The further consideration of the subject was passour.

The Hambing Fail.

The Scrarks laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing the report of ex-Governor Weight Communications for at Humberg, as suggesting that an appropriation be made to reimberg that gentleman for expenses judicined. The communication was referred to the Communication was referred to the Communication was referred to the Communication of Agriculture.

All winder or any other spirits or finide into which makes has been infused and sold as whiskey, brandy russ wine. Ac., not otherwise provided for, shall pay twesty your per gailon additional tax. Agreed to—Yeas 74, says not counted. The committee rase.

Agreed to—Yeas 73, thys has been seen that, when he committee rase. In motion of Mr. Strevens, it was resolved that, when a House again go into committee, all dobate shall ask in one minute. In House again went into committee. Mr. Houses, (rep.) of Mass, offered a substitute for a warshousing clause, so as to make it more perfect, it not changing the character of the original one, and oviding no part of this act shall be construed to repeat existing laws which provide that distilled spirits ay be removed from the place of manufacture or bonder as thousand for the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being re distilled for example of the purpose of being red distilled for example of the purpose of the warehouses for the purpose of being re distilled portation, or which provides for the manufacture portation for medicines, preparations, composition

Speaker Colfa x on the Presidency.

House of Returnsy Araves, Ian. 19, 1804.
Inches that the Star antibunds this attenuous that the Star antibunds this attenuous that the star and declared in favor of a second term for old abe. Will you allow me a brief space in your columns to say that I have expressed no Presidential preferences whatever. Supported for the position conferred on my by the House by Union members, North and South, East and West, of all shades of opinion. I have not fold it becoming in me to purishpate in any Presidential movements in favor of or, against any one of the gentlemen spaken of as candidates. And, while replying frankly be those who asked me that the popular feeling seemed to be manifesting itself strongly in favor of Presidential would afford me gratideation, in the private life to which I intend to retire at the close of the present Congress, to live during the next our years under the administration of any of the distinguished gentlemes named in connection with the Union are ministen.

United States Supreme Court.
TCESDAY, JAN. 19.—No. 80.—William St. Jones, appel
lant, vs. Charles W. Green et al., appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nobraska. Mr. Justice
Field delivered the opiobo of the court, reversing the deland Supreme Court, with containing the de-

inst, vs. Charles W. Green et al., appeal from the Sapreme Court of the Territory of Nobraska. Mr. Justice
Field delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the
opinion of this Court.
No. 104.—John B. Rynn, plaintiff in error, vs. John C
Bindley. This cause was submitted to the consideration
of the Court on the record and printed argument by
Missra. Lee and Fisher, for the plaintiff in error.
No. 105. Risha Bloomer, appellant, vs. James Mildingor. This cause was argued by Mr. Savard, in part, and
by Mr. Norton. in part, for the appellant.
No. 107. Meyer and Stackor, plaintiff in error, vs. the
city of Misscatine. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Cook for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr.
Butler and Mr. Richman for the desendant in error.
No. 108. Isldore Pachece de Malarin et al., executors
of Francis Perez Pacheco, deceased, appellants, vs. the
Curted States. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Black fer the appellants, and continued
by Mr. Wills for the appellees.

United States Court of Claims.

Tossoat, Jan. 19, 1864.—In the case of Augustes Kingsbury, administrator of Daniel Loomis, deceased, vs. the United States, Judge Peck delivered the opinion of the Court, ordering a judgment to be entered in favor of clamant for the sum of four thousand one hundred and minory dollars.

The cases of Mary White et al. vs. the United States; of the heirs of R. Frothingham vs. the United States; of Ch. Quintard vs. the United States; of al. vs. the United States; of Charlotte Goyette et al. vs. the United States; of States; of States; of States; of Charlotte Goyette et al. vs. the United States, and of the New England Mississippi Land Company vs. the United States, and of the New England Mississippi Land Company vs. the United States, having been this day called on second call of trial docket, and the claimants not appearing, either personally or by counsel. A was ordered that the said cases be stricken from the docket and the petitions dismissed.

The same of Moore and Boice vs. the United States was argued by Hon. John S. Watta, for claimants, and Mr. McPherson, the Assistant selicitor, for the United States, and the case submitted.

Coroner's Inquests.

Camp Munus.—Coroner Naumann yeaterday hold an inquest at the Fifth precinct station house on the body of a full grown male child which was found in the sink of premises No. 351 Greenwich street. Suspicion was directed against Alice F. McKeever, a young woman living in the house, as being the mother of deceased, and she was accordingly detained to await the result of an inquisition. Deputy torgoner Thomas, Polylana. the was accordingly coroner Thomas Robinson made a nost-mortem examination of the body, and found that the child was born alive. In his epinion the baby had been sufficiented. The testimony officited withdrew all susquences from Miss McKeever, but utterly failed to show any child. The percation, by some person or persons unknown, by thrown into the vanit of No. 351 Greenwich attreet we experiente Alice F. McKeever from all blane in matter." Captain Petty, of the Fifth proclast polyatil using his best endeavors to learn who committe nurdes.